

SORRY,

POUNDMAKER

CAN'T HEAR

Vol. 1, No. 18

Newspaper of the students of the University of Alberta

Feb. 7 1973

News from Students' Council

SU election postponed

Students' Council called a new election Monday night, to be held March 9.

The move was necessitated by a decision of the Discipline, Interpretation and Enforcement Board Monday afternoon invalidating all nominations for office in the Students' Union election because nomination forms were not submitted in sealed, unmarked envelopes.

Monday's DIE Board meeting resulted from the disqualification of Kimball Cariou's nomination form by Returning Officer Bruce Ney.

Ney ruled that of the 26 signatures on Cariou's nomination for vice president of finance and administration, three were invalid.

One person who signed could not be traced as a student at the U of A. Another's signature was voided because he had signed nomination papers for two people running for the same position.

And Ney ruled that Cariou's own signature was not allowed, since he could not nominate himself.

Cariou and Beth Kuhnke, vice president services, told DIE Board that another election by-law had been breached as well, making all nominations invalid.

Clause 3(a) requires that nomination forms be handed to the returning off-

icer between specific times on a certain day, in sealed, unmarked envelopes to be placed in a large box.

Some nomination forms were handed in early, while all were open and most were given to a secretary.

They argued that if Cariou's nomination was invalid because of the breach of by-law clause 3(c), which requires the 25 signatures, then all nominations must be invalid because that clause has the same weight as 3(a) which had also been breached.

Ney explained that setting aside all nominations would cost the Students' Union money in posters and advertising, as well as handicapping the candidates by shortening their campaigning time. The election must be held before March 15, according to by-law.

However, DIE Board ruled that while common sense might dictate allowing the nominations to stand despite the irregularities, the by-laws were clear and all would have to be declared invalid.

That decision was upheld later in the day by an appeals committee composed of University Provost A. A. Ryan, Students' Union president Gerry Riskin, and DIE Board chairman Tom Matkin.

Nominations for all executive positions will close February 21, with campaigning to start March 1.

Democratic changes tabled

Students' Council Monday night tabled amendments to The Gateway bylaw which attempted to ensure staff democracy in that newspaper.

Councillors felt Beth Kuhnke, mover of the amendments, was attempting to gain political advantages in her campaign for SU president.

The amendments would have guaranteed that the Gateway's suggestion for editor-in-chief would be considered seriously. Only nominations from staff would be accepted by the Publications Board which finally selects the editor.

In addition, the editor would be gui-

ded in all aspects of editing and production by a general staff consensus.

President Gerald Riskin complained that the proposed amendments were "attempting to legislate democracy" while Pat Delaney added that "staff democracy is incestuous".

Garry West claimed that it was "unfortunate that another item having political overtones has come up before this Council... if this Council is to remain unbiased in regard to the election then these amendments should be tabled."

And they were.

Gateway loses more money

Students' Union general manager Darrell Ness reported to Students' Council Monday that The Gateway has already overspent its '72-'73 budget by \$3000.

"And we should be able to hold this to less than \$5000 by the end of the term," he added, "because we have a new advertising agent."

Students' Council then passes a motion enabling the Students' Union to cover this loss, providing the general manager maintained a watchful eye on The Gateway.

This current addition of funds to The Gateway budget is in addition to the nearly \$11,000 the Students' Union had allocated it for the current year.

As well, the SU has itself purchased about \$3500 in advertising from the paper. What this means is that The Gateway will have received over \$20,000 from the SU this year--\$16,000 in subsidy and \$4,000 in advertising.

Meanwhile, Poundmaker is continuing to publish on advertising revenue alone on a total budget much smaller than The Gateway's deficit.

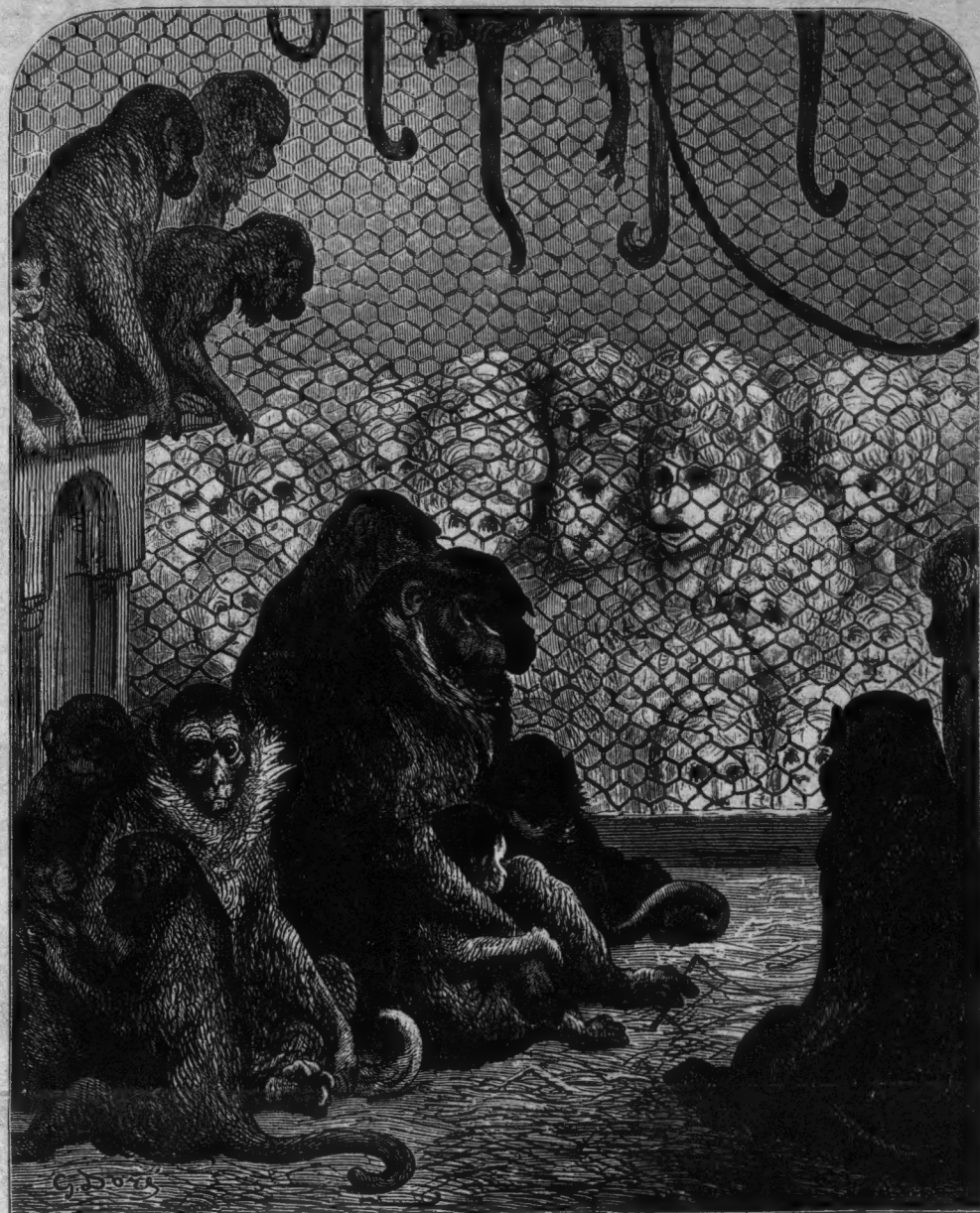
Record cord co-op supported

Students' Council Monday night agreed to support in principle the establishment of a record co-op and investigate the possibilities of funding space for it in SUB.

Beth Kuhnke, vice-president for services, felt that it was important for the Students' Union to get involved in the co-op movement. She envisioned the establishment of similar groups that would handle clothing, food and book supplies.

Kuhnke argued that the record co-op would be a service for all students and complained that the Students' Union has been "too long involved in hiring staff and paying all kinds of wages to them."

She stressed that the record co-op organizers were honestly interested in students. It was pointed out that a regularly priced six dollar record would cost co-op members just over three.



Having decided that man cannot deny his history, we are publishing here an exclusive picture of the first meeting ever held by a students council. Any resemblance to persons living or dead is to be expected. If you recognize yourself or a friend, please do not ask for a reprint of this picture.

Newspaper finds it hard going alone

LETHBRIDGE(CUP)--January 30 marked the potential downfall of another university newspaper.

This time the students' council at the University of Lethbridge tabled a motion to stop publication of the Meleorist.

According to editor Maryhelen Vicars, criticism of council inactivity by the Meleorist staff is the prime reason for the decision.

"Underlying the whole hassle is the lack of support from the student body." It is this lack of support, or absence of representation of student views which is the source of staff criticism.

In addition to this, a recently appointed council member and former newspaper staffer is attempting to establish a campus radio. He is apparently anxious to bring paper and radio under the control of one body--with priority to the radio.

Despite the impediments, about six people continue to produce the Meleorist. "Six people, no matter how diversified, cannot adequately represent a student body of 950," said the editor.

Province sets up job finding agency

Besides the load of mid-terms and the threat of final exams, many students are now considering strategies for finding a summer job. Although still a couple of months away, job placements are better obtained if students start early, giving them a chance at preferred jobs before the mid-April rush.

In order to better facilitate the increased need for summer jobs for the thousands of secondary and post-secondary students, the Provincial government, through the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, has made grants available to the U of A, NAIT, and Grant McEwan Community College to create a cooperative community atmosphere for summer employment in and around Edmonton.

Known as Operation Placement, this body of student coordinators, in conjunction with Canada Manpower Centres, community organizations and the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce will stimulate summer employment opportunities for students in as many areas as possible.

staff meeting tuesday

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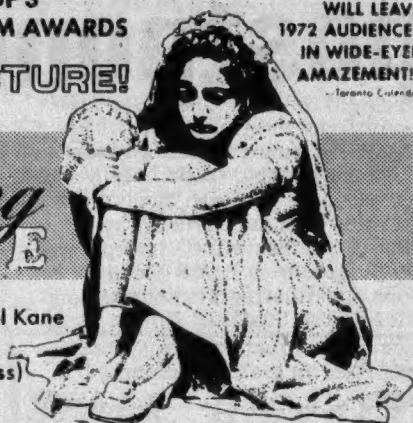
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Amazing discovery

REGINA (CUP) -- The cabinet of the Saskatchewan New Democratic Party (NDP) would have supported the use of police against Regina campus students occupying offices in October to back demands for student parity on university committees.

The Carillon, the Regina campus students newspaper, uncovered the pledge of support that has come as a shock to many students and NDP supporters.

The decision to occupy certain administrative offices came out of general meetings of Regina campus students. The main issues involved were cutbacks of faculty and programs which students were not consulted about and the decision by arts and sciences dean Sir Edgar Vaughn to disallow a motion passed by the Social Sciences Division making student parity mandatory on all departmental committees. Sir Edgar ruled the motion unconstitutional and refused to allow the Division's constitution committee to rule on the motion. Students retaliated by occupying Sir Edgar's offices.

Members of the provincial cabinet informed Regina campus principal John Archer the first day of the occupation he would have their complete support should he decide to call in police to roust the students. Archer chose a more moderate approach and talked to the students.

As a result, a committee was formed to discuss the implementation of parity. The committee is composed of one-third students, one-third faculty and one-third members of the public.

In advocating the use of police, the cabinet went against all NDP policy resolutions. In fact, they went against the principles the party was founded on. Their move has lost the NDP the support of students

who saw the party as an alternative to Ross Thatcher's Liberals.

As a result of the disclosure, and a proposed new University Act, students are questioning the effectiveness of the tri-partite committee. Students agreed to sit on the committee with the understanding their input and the committee's final report would have some effect on government policy. Such is not the case.

The department of education has proposed the creation of a presidential position for the Regina Campus in their new administrative structure. According to the Carillon, the new office would have two effects. It would remove much of principal Archer's authority and would be a retirement home for Saskatoon campus administrators.

This appears to be a deliberate attempt to strip Archer of his powers by those who feel he did not take a hard enough line in dealing with the students.

Before the committee was even operating, some faculty members attempted to withdraw faculty representation from the committee, thus helping to precipitate another confrontation. The move was defeated in a faculty meeting.

While Archer was carrying out discussions with the students, Dean Allan Van Cleave of the faculty of graduate studies issued statements that could only embarrass Archer.

Van Cleave repeatedly told the media the only reason for trouble on the Regina campus was the activities of a "dozen radical faculty members". He threatened to press assault charges against several students and a faculty member following the occupation of his office. He sent his evidence to the police, but no charges were forthcoming.

Panther claims RCMP harassment

TORONTO (CUP) -- The Canadian government is being sued for over a million dollars by a Black Panther who was kidnapped across the U.S. border by the RCMP.

Ed Hogan, who was secretly handed over to the FBI without his lawyer's knowledge last October, is basing his case on alleged violation of the Canadian Bill of Rights, which guarantees "due process" and "equality of treatment" under Canadian laws.

Hogan was ordered deported from Canada, for illegal entry, after the Immigration Appeal Board ruled against his contention that, as a political refugee, he would receive unusually harsh punishment if returned to the U.S. He was originally held for participating in a robbery-murder, although he contends he was framed.

On October 20, the day after the ruling, he was taken to New York State by the RCMP before the time elapsed during which he could appeal. His lawyer, Charles Roach, was informed of what happened on October 23, by which time, says Roach, the guarantee of the right to appeal was "a very sadistic joke".

Hogan is now in jail in Lucasville, Ohio.

His present case is being handled in Toronto by Roach, who said recently he is proceeding on a civil rights basis to "test the worth of the Bill of Rights", which he charged was violated several times in Hogan's case.

The contention that Hogan is a political prisoner will be resumed if and when he is returned to Canada to appeal the previous decision, said Roach. The suit was filed in a federal court Jan. 22. Hogan is asking the return of the right to appeal (which Roach says, implies his return to Canada) and one million dollars damages for false imprisonment, for conspiracy to violate civil rights and as punitive damages.

Roach appealed for help, saying "Hogan sees the case, not just for himself, but as part of a cause for which he must fight." The National Black Coalition is paying to initiate the action.

Roach charged that the Immigration department willfully denied Hogan the rights of counsel and appeal despite directives from former immigration minister Allen McEachen that "in future, counsel will be advised" after similar previous cases. "This is not an isolated case," Hogan's lawyer said. "The RCMP should not be able to physically carry out a deportation."

Roach charged that, contrary to the Bill of Rights, Hogan was treated differently from other such cases. Why was he treated this way? Is it because he's a Black Panther, because of his politics?

He noted that letters asking for explanations from the immigration minister have received no answers, either before or since the federal election.

Roach suggested that various actions by the authorities constituted "a conspiracy" against Hogan. Evidence

presented by Roach includes:

-- the FBI were prepared to receive Hogan at the border;

-- deportation proceedings (which entail less legal protection for the defendant) were used instead of an extradition hearing, the more normal procedure;

-- a detective-sergeant from Metro Toronto Police personally urged the Ontario legal aid director to deny legal aid to Hogan. "It's a subversion of the right to counsel for police to be messing around in this area," Roach said;

-- part of Hogan's immigration appeal board hearing was held in the Toronto jail, despite the legal requirement of an open court; and

-- witnesses to another part of the hearing were followed, questioned, and "without just cause" denied admission to the hearing by the RCMP.

Roach also believes Hogan was traded by the RCMP to the FBI for a suspected member of the FLQ, named Leblanc, who arrived in Canada five days after Hogan was kidnapped.

McGill prof fired: Union work to blame?

MONTREAL (CUP) - McGill political science professor Pauline Vaillancourt has been fired by the McGill administration and the Quebec Labor Department has been asked to investigate the situation.

Vaillancourt is secretary of the McGill Faculty Union (MFU) and is the MFU's delegate to the Montreal council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), with which the MFU is affiliated. She has charged the firing is in retaliation for her union activities.

Vaillancourt was formally notified Dec. 13 by the board of governors that her contract, which expires in August, would not be renewed. The decision was supposedly based on an appraisal of two papers she had written and on alleged student complaints. When the hearing into her firing opened at McGill, she was not permitted by the appeal committee to present her other papers or published articles as evidence in her defence.

MFU president Immanuel Wallerstein, speaking during the appeal, questioned "the mode of operation of the committee", which made an important decision such as the firing of a professor "without having read the totality of the professor's contribution." The university claims the reasons for Vaillancourt's dismissal are "substandard teaching ability" and lack of "academic and administrative contributions".

In the political science department's own questionnaire, 85 percent of her students, asked to rate her teaching as "adequate" or "inadequate", rated her adequate. She has received testimonies from leaders of political science in Quebec and elsewhere, saying not only is her work satisfactory, but she deserves to be promoted on the strength of her academic achievement.

Vaillancourt recently obtained a \$21,000 research grant from the Quebec department of social affairs to study the co-operative movement in Quebec.

The matter, which until now has been considered only on a department level, is currently in the hands of arts dean Robert Vogel, who has scheduled a Feb. 1 meeting of his advisory committee to consider the matter. Vogel was unavailable for comment.

The labor department hearing will probably be held sometime in February.

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On love

by John Ray

During the past few weeks, several Edmontonians have come across copies of hate literature which is being distributed in the city.

These verbal attacks ridicule racial minority groups, especially Jews, but also Negroes and other non-whites.

Reports indicate that the literature is distributed late at night, and has been placed in the mailboxes of downtown apartments and in downtown office buildings. Copies were also found in a lavatory in the Tory Building.

Much of this literature seems to be printed in the U.S., as American addresses are given where requests for more copies can be sent.

Some of the printed material is old, while some has been published fairly recently. There are indications that similar material is printed on a regular basis.

The arguments used in the literature appeal to the reader's love for fellow Gentiles, love of God and love of country. They also appeal to the reader's loyalty to the Christian religion, belief in what are presented as statistics and belief in the complete objectivity of evidence which is put forward as if it were scientific.

In short, its approach is emotional, based neither upon sound logic nor upon any knowledge of history, philosophy or science.

In one of the articles, entitled "Unraveling the Jewish Mysteries", the reader is encouraged to "firmly remember the basic purpose of the Jew." It goes on to say that this purpose is to "destroy the leadership classes of the Gentiles."

The article adds, "This is not a battle between rich and poor, or between capital and labor. It is a battle between Jew and Gentile. Any other representation of it is a lie, and belongs with the Father of Lies, Communism."

If one reads on, one discovers that communism was founded by Jews in order to cause "a great schism of dissension among Gentiles" and that Hitler was really a nice guy, for the six million Jews which we all thought were exterminated are, in fact, "living in the U.S. and Israel after inventing the well-known story about their deaths."

I could go on, but the stuff is so ridiculous, so irrational, morbid, grotesque and insane that a small sample is enough to indicate the nature of it, without going on and nauseating you as well as myself.

The arguments and so called facts are put forward quite skillfully, however. If one was ignorant and had a natural tendency toward bigotry and hatred, this sort of ridicule could have an influencing effect.

In January, a CBC radio program and also some time on CBC television were devoted to informing the public of the existence and nature of literature such as this.

The programs were organized by Dr. L. C. Green of the Political Science department at the U of A.

Certain groups and individuals reacted to these programs, complaining that their rights of free speech and freedom of the press were being abused. One of these reactions was from a former U of A student, and it seems his term papers were filled with the same breed of malicious bigotry as is found in the literature he now distributes.

Dr. Green says that there is little that can be officially done to stop the spread of hate literature.

He personally feels that "regardless of any Bill of Rights, no rights are absolute." He added, "You can not expect society to recognize your freedom when the sole purpose of it is to take away the freedom of others."

Does freedom of speech give one complete verbal license? Dr. Green feels that this type of literature is analogous to "shouting fire in a crowded theatre."

Ultimately, every individual must make a personal decision on the question of free speech and freedom of the press. Meanwhile, the Alberta censors cut scenes of nudity out of films. Sometimes what is considered to be pornography seems so damn petty.

How much of an impression will hate literature make on Albertans? Maybe none at all, but its mere presence is like an ugly sore on our society.

Since 1971, the Ku Klux Klan has had a chapter operating in Alberta. "Oh Canada, the true north strong and free"--one can only hope that this is not becoming as much a hypocrisy as "The Star-Spangled Banner".

Cosmic love (perhaps)

Dear Editor,

I was intrigued by your recent article "On Astrology" (January 24) and in particular by the statement that "generally speaking" the correlation between an MMPI profile of personality traits (sic) and an analysis of one's birth chart is 100%.

On the whole, correlations are useful statistics describing the relationship between two variables. They do, however, leave much to be desired. For instance, there appears to be, so I have been told, a small positive but significant correlation between the production of wheat in Canada and the population growth in China over a number of years. This raises the obvious question, "So what?" And the statistic would probably be dismissed as one of those fortuitous instances in which independent variables yield significant correlations.

It is doubtful, however, that a correlation of the magnitude you report would be attributed to chance. There must be something of importance for us all in this statistic. While the author apparently sees the correlation as evidence of the validity of an astrological forecast, I tend to interpret it in another, and equally valid, manner.

If there is a perfect correlation between an MMPI profile and the personality assessment derived from an astrological chart, doesn't this say something about the quality of the MMPI? Perhaps not.

To say that two variables are perfectly correlated is equivalent to saying that all the variance in one is accounted for by the other. Alternatively, the two variables are

equivalent measures of the same underlying process, event or factor--excluding, of course, the type of dependency in the "wet sidewalks and rain" correlation. Then suppose that both the MMPI and the astrological charts are valid instruments. I am somewhat surprised that the noted psychiatrist Karl (sic) Jung would have employed horoscopes (requiring up to 15 hours to interpret) instead of the MMPI in the test situation you describe. After all the MMPI requires much less time to administer and score and, according to your article, measures exactly the same thing a horoscope does. Does this say anything about the MMPI, horoscopes or both. Perhaps. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
Bryce Schurr
Grad. Studies

Editor's note: So what?

Real love

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading the article in the Poundmaker by Sheila Macdonald concerning the siting of the new commerce building.

I wish to commend her for it and would be pleased to meet with her at anytime to discuss the subject in more detail if she is interested.

Yours truly,
Peter Hemingway
Architect

LETTERS PAGE

Poundmaker

11129 80 ave.



More about love

Dear Editor:

It's been the same old story again this year--a group of petty, self-centered people have been using students council as a stepping stone to personal privilege and career advancement at the direct expense of the overwhelming majority of students.

The sympathies of these selfish people lie with the corporate elite and they use the students union to prove themselves at wheeling and dealing.

The con job we have been subjected to this year is called maximizing corporate profit. This involves decreasing the return in services that is owed students on the basis of the compulsory membership fee. Instead they build up their own private discretionary power over our money in order to channel it into costly and wasteful contracts with the corporations they want to come into the good graces of.

One example is Saffron Shandro's Second Look project which involved expensive consultant fees and over-ran its budget. Delaney's expensive tenure study, which was never really used, should also be mentioned.

The second way they demonstrate, for the benefit of those to whom they aspire, just what good junior execs they are is by allowing to proliferate an incestuously reproducing and capital absorbing bureaucracy of directors, consultants, assistants, researchers, etc.

As disillusionment increases among students and participation decreases, the junior execs now more openly admit their selfish mediocrity. They swagger and compete among themselves as to who can demonstrate the most complete contempt of community, of human solidarity, devotion and love. For these budding capitalists, humanism is unprofitable and therefore a waste of time.

This year Saffron Shandro leads the pack. It is now time to uncloak this sheep, who takes himself, and is taken as, a wolf. Consider some of his cowardly remarks over the year. Most recently he forwarded a motion that council condemn the Stewardesses' Union in the current strike with Wardair. These women went on strike because they are often forced to work 18 hour days, far more than what is required by the other airlines, while being paid much less. Always suckling to the corporations to get a job, Shandro won't stick out his neck for social and economic justice.

When students council was approached by the NFU and the Edmonton

Boycott Kraft Committee to support the boycott, when presented with the facts, the realist Shandro conceded "of course Kraft is screwing the farmers", but quickly added "I don't care and I won't support the boycott".

Perhaps Shandro is trying to impress Kraft since they do a \$40,000 business with the university. They may even be interested in this deceptively modern-looking fellow with such old fashioned ideas. His long hair and mustache would go well with a company that picks up old, stale, moldy cheese that is dumped in Europe, treated with hydrogen peroxide and an emulsifying agent, pushed through gimmicky advertising and sold in bright new packages as Velveeta and cheese whiz.

When students council was asked to condemn the U.S. bombing of Vietnam, when for over two weeks the U.S. created the equivalent of 2 1/2 Hiroshimas per day in a high population density area 1/2 the size of Tennessee, Shandro said: "No I won't protest the bombing. We all have to die some time".

Shandro is well equipped to deal in the symbol world of money and power where the good ordinary folks who get ground down, who suffer and die, are only abstract statistics. Consequently, we propose that Shandro be educated to what the human side of the pleas brought to the students union corporation is really like.

This can be done by taking Shandro at his word. He has said that we all must die sometime and is not concerned about when or how. But we don't have to be quite that extreme. We propose that whenever anyone sees Shandro walking somewhere, he be given the benefit of a good swift kick to speed him on his way. As an interim measure, Council could attempt to patch up the sad, sad, condition of its credibility by barring Shandro from council on grounds of moral turpitude.

Council would then either have to take a stand on fundamental human decency and bar Shandro, or admit to everyone that it really doesn't give a damn about fundamental human decency.

Shandro is running for president this year. Shandro cannot deny that we all get wet sometime. Therefore, we propose the advice of Alex Comfort to his son:

So that when they come to sell you
their bloody corruption
You will gather the spit of your chest
And plant it in their faces.
David J. Baugh
Larry Trotter

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STAFF THIS ISSUE: Well we are glad to report this week that those sex-crazed trolls who carried Jude Pankewitz away last week returned her once more to the fold, much to the undying regret of Rick Grant who had thought he had achieved Nirvanha. Others who mourned Jude's return were Jim (who thought he saw in Jude's abduction the victory of anarchy) Selby, Jim (who now has to advertise for new trolls) Tanner, Colette Forest, Ron (Maclean-Hunter) Yakimchuk, Ann Harvey, Cheryl Croucher, Ross Harvey, John (I hate you) Ray, Judy Samoil, Malcolm Archibald, Kenna Wild, and depressed, defeated, trampled, cut to the quick, Harvey G (for those ungrateful trolls) Thomgirt.

UNCLE SIDDHARTHA

Graphic by Ken Gelech



ON ASTROLOGY

Last week, I talked briefly of the different divisions into which the twelve signs of the zodiac could be placed -- the earth, air, fire, and water triplicities, and the cardinal, fixed, and mutable quadruplicities. The divisions into which these signs are placed are neither random, nor do any two signs hold the same combination of 'triple' and 'quadruple' labels.

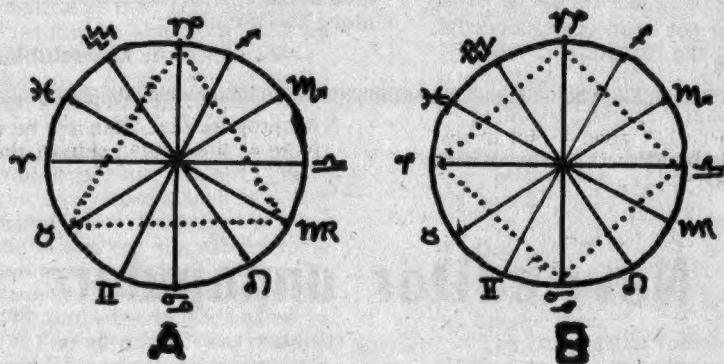


Diagram A above indicates the signs in the Earth triplicity -- Capricorn, Taurus, and Virgo. Of these, Capricorn is a cardinal sign, Taurus is fixed, and Virgo is mutable. The same would apply for those signs in the fire, air, and water quadruplicities -- one would be cardinal, one, mutable, and one fixed.

The same thing happens in reverse when one considers the quadruplicities (Diagram B). Here I have indicated those signs in the cardinal quadruplicity -- Capricorn, Aries, Cancer, and Libra. Of these, Capricorn is an Earth sign, Aries is a Fire sign, Cancer is a Water sign, and Libra is an Air sign. And, of course, this pattern repeats itself in the mutable and fixed quadruplicities -- one sign is earth; one, air; one, fire; and one, water.

Hence we have twelve signs with twelve different sets of characteristics:

SIGN	QUADRUPPLICITY	TRIPPLICITY
Aries	Cardinal	Fire
Taurus	Fixed	Earth
Gemini	Mutable	Air
Cancer	Cardinal	Water
Leo	Fixed	Fire
Virgo	Mutable	Earth
Libra	Cardinal	Air
Scorpio	Fixed	Water
Sagittarius	Mutable	Fire
Capricorn	Cardinal	Earth
Aquarius	Fixed	Air
Pisces	Mutable	Water

These characteristics, described last week, interact to produce those particular positive and negative influences characteristic of each sign. For example, Libra is cardinal, and is an Air sign. Hence one would expect its positive traits to be romanticism and aesthetism, and its negative traits to be laziness and superficiality.

This blending occurs for all twelve signs:

- ARIES: + outgoing, original, dynamic
- foolhardy, deceitful
- TAURUS: + loyal, dependable, patient
- prideful, self-indulgent, greedy
- GEMINI: + versatile, genial, creative
- hypocritical, superficial, unstable
- CANCER: + retentive, protective
- possessive, moody
- LEO: + regal, commanding
- domineering, conceited
- VIRGO: + practical, analytical, intellectual
- critical, conservative
- LIBRA: + romantic, fair
- temperamental, lazy
- SCORPIO: + passionate, dedicated, analytical
- secretive, revengeful
- SAGITTARIUS: + jovial, active, logical
- blunt, fanatical, intolerant
- CAPRICORN: + conservative, persevering
- depressive, pessimistic
- AQUARIUS: + diplomatic, altruistic, inventive
- selfish, impulsive
- PISCES: + intuitive, sympathetic, artistic
- indecisive, moody

You now have the planets and signs and their influences -- the next step is to apply them to a chart.

For this, though, you need three pieces of equipment. The first, which you cannot do without, is a table of ephemerides. These are tables indicating the planetary positions for whatever date you might be interested in, and are plotted for 12:00 midnight Greenwich Mean Time (which will mean converting them to MST for use here). Most ephemerides are plotted on a daily or bi-weekly chart, usually from 1890 to anywhere from 1950 to 1972. They list the date, the planets, and the sign and position in the sign (in degrees and minutes) the planets occupied. A typical table will look like this:

Geocentric Longitudes of the Planets in 1972

All times are in G.M.T.

Date. Noon.		☉ Sun.	☿ Mer.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jup.	♄ Sat.	♅ Uran.	♆ Nept.
January	1 ..	10° 10' 17	37	11° 24	3° 42	22° 28	0° 24	18° 0	4° 7
	9 ..	18	19	27	0	21	16	8	54
	17 ..	26	19	8	1	4	14	8	25
	25 ..	4	37	19	52	10	49	19	23
February	2 ..	12	45	22	26	20	30	24	40
	10 ..	20	51	15	45	0	6	29	57
	18 ..	28	56	29	56	9	35	5	14
	26 ..	7	0	14	53	18	56	10	30
March	5 ..	15	129	38	28	8	15	46	4
	13 ..	23	111	16	7	8	8	21	2
	21 ..	0	59	15	50	15	55	26	17

You also need a table of ascendants. The ascendant is the sign which lay on the horizon at the time of your birth, and plays a part in the analysis of your chart. These, generally, are included in a table of ephemerides, and do not vary from year to year.

JUL 1st	JUL 16th	AUG 1st	AUG 16th
Hour:	Hour:	Hour:	Hour:
1:05 AM—Tau	12:05 AM—Tau	12:45 AM—Gem	2:00 AM—Can
2:45 AM—Gem	1:35 AM—Gem	3:00 AM—Can	4:25 AM—Leo
5:10 AM—Can	4:00 AM—Can	5:25 AM—Leo	7:00 AM—Vir
7:25 AM—Leo	6:25 AM—Leo	8:10 AM—Vir	9:25 AM—Lib
10:00 AM—Vir	9:00 AM—Vir	10:25 AM—Lib	NOON—Sco
12:25 PM—Lib	11:25 AM—Lib	12:55 PM—Sag	2:30 PM—Cap
3:05 PM—Sag	2:00 PM—Sag	3:40 PM—Cap	4:45 PM—Aqr
5:30 PM—Cap	4:25 PM—Cap	5:45 PM—Aqr	6:15 PM—Pis
7:45 PM—Aqr	6:45 PM—Aqr	7:20 PM—Pis	7:40 PM—Ars
9:20 PM—Pis	8:20 PM—Pis	8:35 PM—Tau	8:50 PM—Tau
10:40 PM—Tau	9:40 PM—Tau	9:55 PM—Tau	10:05 PM—Gem
11:50 PM—Gem	10:50 PM—Gem	11:05 PM—Gem	11:40 PM—Gem

You may find that a slide-rule may also be necessary. Some ephemerides and most tables of ascendants do not give a day-to-day listing, and it may be necessary to interpolate some values (particularly those of the faster-moving bodies such as the moon and Mercury) to determine their position for the day and time you are interested in. A table of ascendants typically gives listings separated by no less than three days, and usually two weeks.

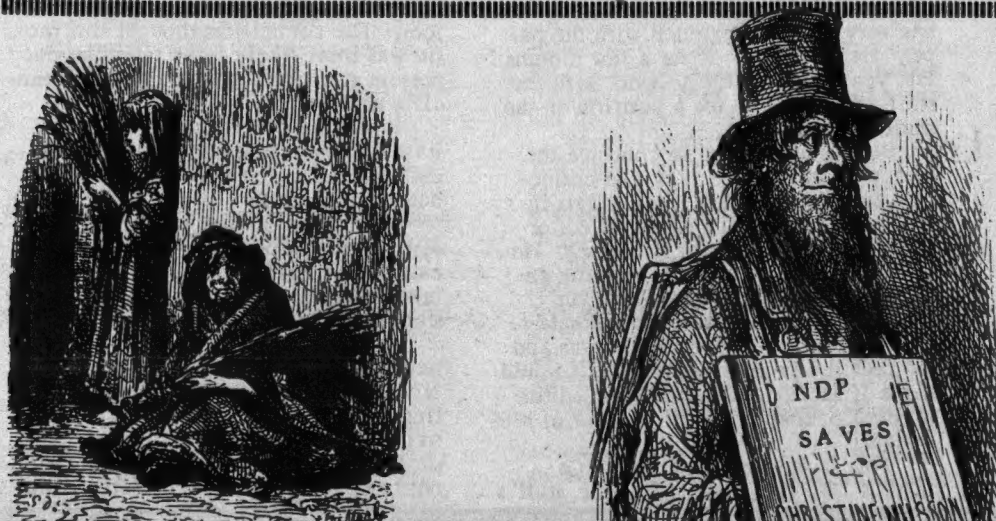
Next week -- setting up a natal chart, and a little bit on how to interpret it.

MEETING

Grant Notley, NDP leader for Alberta and the only New Democrat in the provincial legislature will give a talk in the Meditation room of the student union building on Monday at noon.

Mr. Notley will outline the aims and objectives of the NDP party in Alberta for the spring session of the legislature. At times in the past Mr Notley has proved to be the only effective opposition to the Conservative government and has played a major role in changing much of the Conservative's intended legislation.

Meditation Room SUB, Monday, 12 noon.



Edmonton's Skid Row has SACK

As food costs spiral upward and the quality of processed foods declines, knowledgeable consumers are turning more and more to co-operative buying. Food co-operatives are generally volunteer organizations of consumers who buy at wholesale prices. Besides cutting costs and providing healthier foods, these co-ops strengthen the community by encouraging maximum participation by their members--by interpreting the word "co-operative" in more than its strict legal sense.

Incredible Edibles (see POUNDMAKER for Jan. 24) is typical of such co-ops in that its membership is drawn from the university community and is well-educated and more or less affluent.

Another Edmonton food co-op is Street Agency Co-operative Kitchens (SACK) which is part of the Boyle Street Co-op (10348-96th Street). Located in Edmonton's Skid Row district, SACK is trying to provide better, cheaper food for those who need it most--people at the bottom of the socio-economic ladder.

SACK is an LIP-funded project and has three full-time employees: Joel Solomon, Judy Holland, and Ted Buchanan. The "Kitchens" in its name refers to its origin last summer when SACK was providing food for the Edmonton Pot-Luck Feed-In, an OFY project to feed transient youth.

One dollar buys a "lifetime" membership in SACK and entitles one to buy almost any kind of food at 10 to 15 percent below supermarket prices (there are no supermarkets in the Boyle Street area) and 20 to 25 percent below corner grocery store levels. SACK accepts welfare vouchers and has a free delivery service.

SACK operates in a weekly cycle, collecting orders early in the week which are then ready to be picked up or delivered on Thursday or Friday. Meat, dairy products, and eggs can be ordered but cannot be stored as SACK has no refrigeration facilities. The co-op has been steadily cutting down the types of foods which must be ordered in bulk, that is, by the case.

Not only is SACK a legal co-operative, it also has a supermarket license (\$25/year) which makes it easier to deal with wholesalers. Nevertheless, Joel notes that "Wholesalers send us low quality produce, because we're so small."

The co-op has a mark up of 5 percent to supplement the \$50 per month

LIP provides for operating expenses. Joel estimates that in order to be self-supporting, "we would have to take in about \$25,000 a month. At present our volume is about \$2000 per month."

A single man on welfare gets \$31 for food in Alberta. The SACK people made up the following food list for such a person:

SINGLE MAN'S SHOPPING LIST FOR ONE MONTH

STAPLES:	
bread--whole wheat(10 loaves)	1.50
salt (2 lb)	0.17
eggs (6 dozen)	2.82
sugar (5 lb)	0.82
coffee (1 lb)	1.10
powdered milk (5 lb)	2.61
margarine (3 lb)	1.00
minute rice (24 oz)	0.86
potatoes (10 lb)	0.79
oats (44 oz)	0.59

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT:	
celery (3 stalks)	0.63
tomatoes (1 lb)	0.42
lettuce (2 heads)	0.74
onions (3 lb)	0.35
carrots (5 lb)	0.80
oranges (8 lb)	1.68

MEAT:	
ground beef (3 lb)	2.19
bacon (4 lb)	2.08
bacon (3 lb)	2.82

CANNED GOODS:	
chicken noodle soup (6/10 oz)	1.14
tomato soup (6/10 oz)	0.90
apple juice (4/48 oz)	1.76
corn (4/12 oz)	1.08
green beans (4/14 oz)	0.92
green peas (5/14 oz)	1.24

TOTAL \$31.01

Note that this list is for a single man; a single woman gets only \$27. However, it appears that with judicious buying through a co-op like SACK one can eat rather well on welfare.

But the relevancy of such a list to the every day realities of poverty and unemployment is open to question. George Orwell, who studied such matters in England in the '30's, wrote in *The Road to Wigan Pier*:

"The ordinary human being would sooner starve than live on brown bread and raw carrots. And the peculiar evil



is this, that the less money you have, the less inclined you feel to spend it on wholesome food... When you are unemployed, which is to say when you are underfed, harassed, bored and miserable, you don't want to eat dull wholesome food. You want something a little "tasty". There is always some cheaply pleasant thing to tempt you... Unemployment is an endless misery that has to be constantly palliated... A cup of tea or even an aspirin is much better as a temporary stimulant than a crust of brown bread."

SACK has not been very successful in attracting the clientele it was de-

signed to serve. Of the sixty odd members of the co-op, the majority are basically middle class types. "Most people who come in here aren't interested in ordering food... they want to buy it off the shelf." SACK's lack of capital precludes operation as a regular store.

The LIP grant for SACK runs out in May and will definitely not be renewed. At that time the co-op will probably fold. Any cash in the till (which may amount to several hundred dollars) will then be divided among the members.

by M. Archibald

not again ...

New editor unpopular

HALIFAX (CUP) - The Dalhousie University student council January 28 overruled the staff of the student newspaper, the *Dalhousie Gazette*, and appointed one of their own council members, Ken McDougall, as editor of the paper for a one-year term.

The action was a violation of the Canadian University Press (CUP) statement of principles, which is included in the organization's constitution. The *Gazette* was a founding member of the 35-year old national student press organization.

The staff had elected Marg Bezanson who worked on the paper for two years as editor, before the council meeting. However, under the student union constitution, this election had to be ratified by the council.

Both applicants were screened by the council applications committee, and it recommended Bezanson for *Gazette* editor.

Bezanson fulfilled the qualifications for editor as outlined in the CUP constitution. McDougall, on the other hand, has very little experience with the paper. He worked for it for a few months last year, was unable to work with the staff, quit and ran for a position on the student council.

Bezanson planned to continue the policy of staff democracy and collective decision-making. McDougall intended to enforce his power as editor and carry out a form of autocracy. However, he did concede the supreme authority would be the student union.

The council overlooked the relative experience of both applicants and the fact the present *Gazette* staff would strike if McDougall was chosen editor. It voted overwhelmingly in favor of McDougall.

This is the first time in the *Gazette's* 105-year history that the staff's

choice for editor has been overturned by the student council.

Following the passage of the motion appointing McDougall editor, the *Gazette* staff, a majority of whom attended the meeting, left. A motion was then made to make McDougall editor effective immediately. It was defeated. The motion was intended to prevent the present staff from publishing this week's issue of the *Gazette*, possibly the staff's last one.

McDougall takes over the editorship Wednesday Jan. 31, according to the Dalhousie student union by-laws.

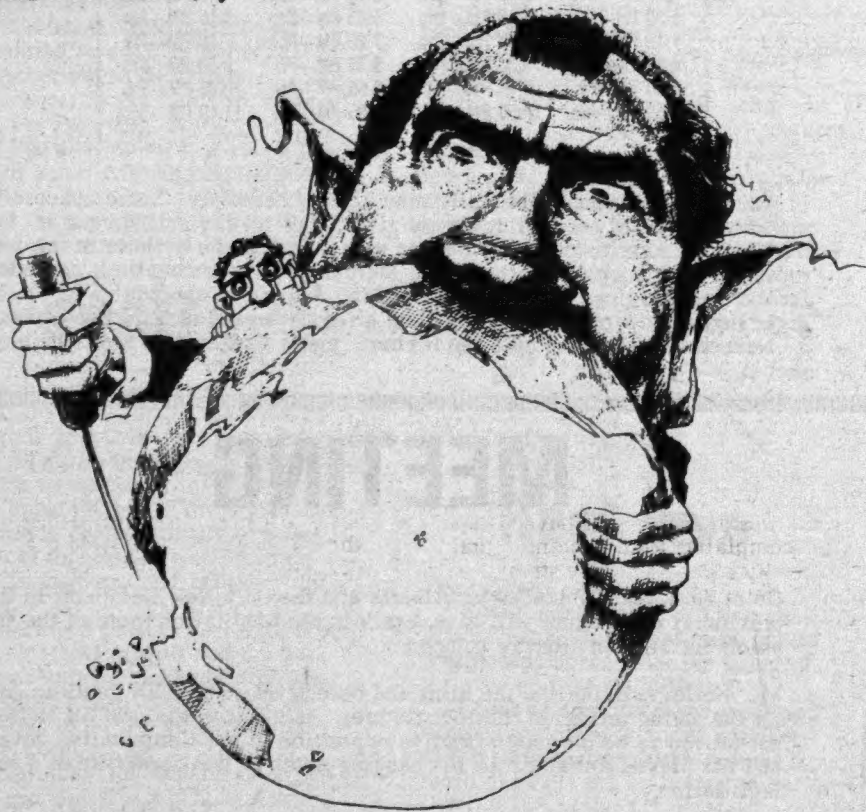
A motion was also made and carried at the student council meeting that the last issue put out by the present staff be screened and censored by a representative of the student council. This was carried out by the president, Brian Smith, and the chairman Naderajah.

The action was supposedly to prevent any blatant slander of outside organizations or persons which would bring a lawsuit against the student union. The councillors thought this tactic was most likely to be taken by the present staff in retaliation for the council's actions.

Since the meeting, the *Gazette* staff has made preparations for a special edition which will explain what has happened and will call for a student meeting to discuss the issue. This has also been done in an editorial broadcast on the student radio station which broadcasts to campus residences and the student union building.

Attempts are also being made to have a motion of reconsideration brought before the next council meeting. If necessary, the staff is prepared to put out an alternate newspaper, should the council stand by its decision not to have Bezanson as *Gazette* editor.

NEWS ITEM - TIME MAGAZINE PICKS NIXON AND KISSINGER AS MEN OF THE YEAR...FOR CHANGING THE SHAPE OF THE WORLD (94).



M. Archibald

Grad studies programme illegal?

HALIFAX (CUP) -- An investigation has been launched into the actions of Dalhousie University Sociology/Anthropology professor Dr. J. J. Mangalam. Mangalam was particularly responsible for implementing a new graduate studies program in September without consulting any graduate students.

At a recent meeting of the Sociology/Anthropology student course union, a resolution was passed asking the university ombudsman to begin an investigation into the "legality and functioning of the graduate program and the charges of intimidation against Dr. J. J. Mangalam."

Assistant university ombudsman Terry Burke says a letter has been sent to the department's graduate education committee outlining a procedure for the investigation. Mangalam recently resigned as its chairman.

The procedure calls for meetings between the ombudsmen and Sociology faculty and students. The course union has accepted the proposal, but the committee has yet to acknowledge the letter.

The origins of the dispute between the graduate students and the department lie in the arbitrary imposition of the "core program" last autumn by Mangalam and former department chairman Don Clairmont. As a result, several students resigned from the program. After signing a letter of opposition to the program, along with other grad students, one student, Daniel Lingeman, was told he was being suspended from the program because he had not completed some assignments in several courses in his two-year masters program.

The ombudsman was called in and a "compromise" was reached, allowing Lingeman to complete the assignments by early January when his case would be re-evaluated. However, intimidation continued in the form of changes in course requirements with little notice. Professors also were unavailable for consultation. The core program itself continued without any discussion of changes.

It has also been learned, though not yet confirmed, that the Dalhousie Faculty Association and the dean of graduate studies have ruled the Sociology graduate program illegal.

The investigation of the program and Mangalam, if agreed to by the departmental graduate education committee, will report not later than the end of February.

The department's other disputes are lying in limbo as dean of arts and science, Guy MacLean, has managed to obtain complete control over the department's affairs. Faculty and students are charging that all the norms and due processes are being flaunted, but to this point, little has been done to get action.

The matter of contract renewals for teaching staff has conveniently been delayed because of university budgetary problems. The department has been trying to get rid of two "dissident" professors for over a month but it has been delayed because of poor hatchet jobs.

MacLean has taken over and refuses to budge until the right moment. He has succeeded in gaining this authority because the department is without a chairman.

The former chairman, Don Clairmont, resigned in December. One candidate, S.D. Clarke, a former University of Toronto professor, has dropped out, and another, Mangalam,

met with strong faculty opposition. The compromise candidate, Prof. Doug Campbell, was accepted by faculty, but MacLean has refused to ratify the choice.

Thus MacLean holds complete control over the department's affairs. However, he will have to move in the next week as deadlines for contract renewals are now set for Jan. 31.

The course union has been meeting regularly during the disputes and a teach-in is planned for Friday, Feb. 2.

Riot police break up tuition fee occupation

MONTREAL (CUP) -- Students at the University of Quebec at Montreal began a general strike Jan. 26 following a brief occupation of their administration offices Jan. 24, which was broken up by riot squad police.

The occupation and strike are in protest against the expulsion of about 600 students effective Jan. 26 because they owed the university more than \$500 in tuition fees.

The occupation followed a general UQAM student meeting in which the university was given until noon Jan. 25 to nullify the expulsions. About 150 students occupied the administrative areas to back up their demands, but were distracted by the presence of four policemen into a debate on strategy. While they were discussing the strategy 50 members of the Montreal riot squad arrived and evicted the students. There were no arrests.

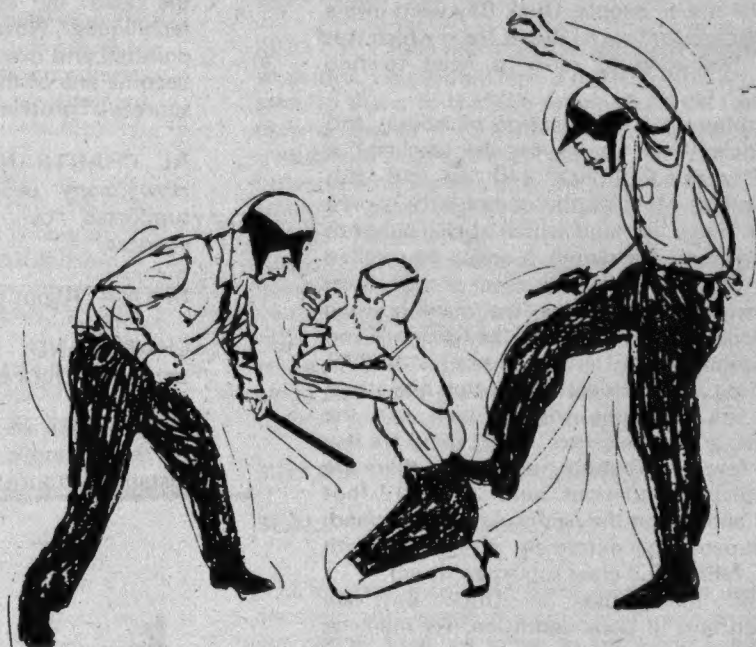
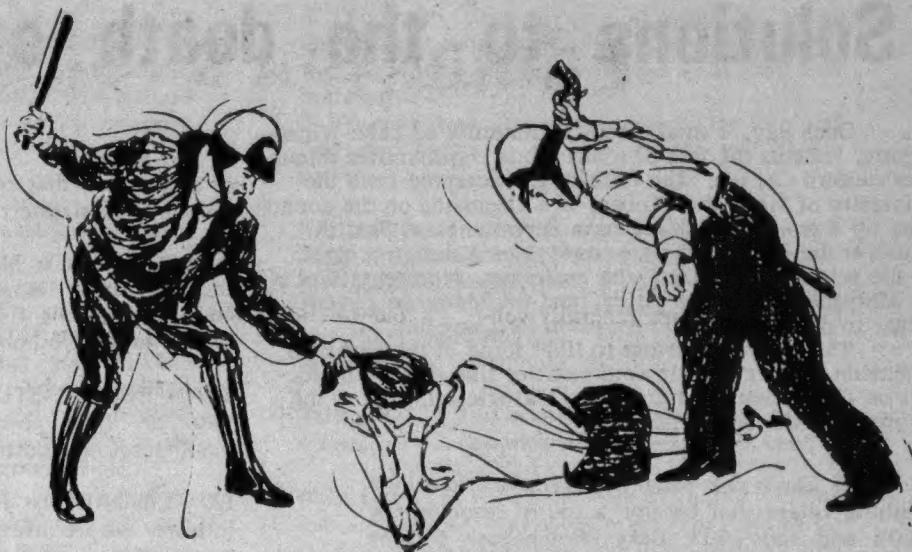
A general student meeting the next day (Jan. 25) voted to call a student strike after the administration failed to respond to their demands.

Student leaders predicted the active support of about 1,000 of UQAM's 13,000 students. In addition, the union representing student employees of the university pledged its support and that its members would not cross picket lines.

Meanwhile, students at a general meeting at the University of Montreal Man. 25 considered launching a solidarity strike because they face similar administration harassment. They sent a similar ultimatum to the U of M administration. A strike vote if the administration fails to reply was derailed by procedural wrangling, but another meeting had been scheduled to consider the question Jan. 29.

Several Ontario universities, locked in struggle with their own provincial government over tuition fee increases and cuts in student aid, sent messages of support to the UQAM students.

At the U of M meeting student Gilbert Rousseau pointed out that opposition to the growing Quebec labour movement, as well as economic considerations, motivated the Quebec government's 25 percent cut in the education budget this year. The financial pressure is especially acute at the so-called "popular" U of Q, where 20 percent of the students come from working class families.



Fee ultimatum

MONTREAL (CUP) -- More than 1,000 people attended a general assembly at the University of Montreal (U of M) Monday Jan. 29 to discuss the effects of the new ruling on fees.

The new ruling, similar to the one now in effect at the University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM), forces students to pay their fees by February 15 or have their names and records stricken from university files.

The first speaker, Danielle Bourassa, gave information on the struggle now going on at UQAM. She said the students there are now on strike to protest the ruling and that they will not return to classes before their ultimatum that the ruling be withdrawn is met.

A second speaker, who has met with Quebec premier Robert Bourassa, and U of M officials, gave a brief rundown of the details of that meeting. She said that originally, U of M students would have been forced to pay their

second-term fees by January 29. Only Bourassa's personal intervention resulted in a one-week prolongation of the deadline. The speaker added that she suspected ulterior motives on Bourassa's part.

The speaker also gave details of a proposed negotiating committee, as outlined by the university administration. The plan calls for a three-part negotiating team, made up of representatives from the ministry of education, the university administrators, and students from both universities.

Finally, she indicated that some 422 students from various faculties may be refused the right to attend second-term classes because they haven't paid. She added that this number would jump to about 1,000 by next September.

A list of resolutions was then presented to the assembly, outlining possible future actions.

Fishy logging practices

VICTORIA (CUP) -- The British Columbia New Democratic Party government has ordered a halt to logging operations on the west coast of Vancouver Island, after complaints from fishermen that the industry was damaging streams and threatening future generations of salmon.

The ban affects falling operations in the Upper Indian River area of the island.

The government ordered the ban after fishermen dumped three truckloads in front of the BC legislative buildings here Jan. 11.

They claimed the debris had been collected from streams where salmon spawn in the spring and fall. The fishermen said bad logging practices "are threatening the whole future of the salmon industry" by preventing the fish from reaching their spawning grounds.

By law, logging companies must leave all streams free of debris, but they have seldom followed regulations. They are also required to leave a green belt area along river banks to prevent the land from caving in. This rule has also been broken.

BC resources minister Robert Williams has cut short his vacation to conduct an immediate investigation. He promised the fishermen that if the situation was as serious as claimed "there will be real trouble, no doubt about it."

One fisherman said "once they've taken a tree from the land, that's all they'll get out of it for the next 70 years. The rivers will support the salmon forever."

Solutions to the death of a small northern town?

Duck Bay, a small Metis community on Lake Winnipegosis, reflects the fate of small Metis communities throughout western Canada. The following, excerpted from the University of Manitoba's Toban, is a discussion on the community by a group of students in an Environmental Studies course at the U of M who are working on a design program for the town. They talked with professors, representatives of the Manitoba Metis Federation, and the Manitoba government, to discuss development plans for Duck Bay.

The discussion brings to light some of the problems of outside involvement in communities like these, and focuses on the difficulty of providing realistic solutions to the problems within the community.

Duck Bay is near Swan River. It was originally a fishing village that became a tourist resort in the 50's and early 60's. Lake Winnipegosis became fished out, and arrogant tourists misused and alienated the native people. Duck Bay went into a period of decline and social illness from which it is only now beginning to raise its head to find solutions.

The community is a collection of houses and stores, schools (with houses for the teachers), a Church (Roman Catholic) and an old fish processing plant. Most of the community is on a picturesque finger of land which sticks out into Lake Winnipegosis, enclosing a small bay called Duck Bay. Clumps of tall elm cover the bayward end of the peninsula, where the main housing group is. Aspen and scrub cover the landward end where a more dispersed group of houses dribbles off to nothing. The schools and Church and stores and some houses, along with a dock and the fishing plant, are in the centre, where there are few trees. The few new Remote houses that there are have had their foundations built up to 12 foot flood level and are on the peninsula's highest land. (Their occupants are extremely dissatisfied with their plans, fabric, and close suburban siting).

Most of the houses in Duck Bay are overcrowded and in poor condition. As many as four families share the same house. One house has eighteen people sharing three or four rooms. They must eat in shifts and sleep on the floor.

The students did a preliminary study on Metis culture, communities and conditions from the scanty available literature. Some government sociological reports and community structural profiles on Duck Bay were available, as well as some notes and slides from last year's involvement.

Armed with this preparation, six students and two professors visited Duck Bay for an overnight in November, walked around, talked and visited with the people, and took notes, slides, sketches, and a videotape of their visit. They looked into the factors that made up the community, the history, economics, house grouping, hunting and fishing activities, social life and problems, church, school, human and physical resources etc.

The plans for community development that they formulated in the following weeks were the subject of inspection and discussion of Thursday's meeting.

Basically, what we proposed to do was make the community aware of its physical resources, and of the steps it would have to take in its own economic and social regeneration. We introduced the idea of expanding the fishing industry (by ice-fishing, for which Duck Bay is an ideal site and) and by the utilization of the whole fish in a variety of sub-products, such as fish-meal, and offal bait. Right now fishing and processing supports six steady workers and up to thirty men seasonally. (These are the only employed men in Duck Bay.)

We located a fish farm behind an island near Duck Bay, and suggested that the regeneration of the lake could be partially accomplished by the location of small fisheries laboratories in community schools such as the one at Duck Bay (operated by trained people from the community).

We also talked about opening school facilities to the community, setting up co-op activity centres for butchering, hide preparation, craft industries, food storage, gardening, and social interaction.

We investigated the operation and location of light manufacturing industry (such as the woodwork factory at St. Laurent). And finally, we arrived at suggestions for lot acquisition of land in patterns that would not disrupt the traditional spacing of homes.

From these frameworks students in third year E.S. will be designing houses and specific facilities, (eg. tourist accommodation, nursery schools) during the next term. This information will be returned to the community. Also, we hope to compile all of our data in a form that could become the nucleus

of a data bank that could aid and integrate further university (and other) involvement in this area.

BRUCE SEALLY, Metis professor in the Faculty of Education: How many people would be employed by the fishing industry and the small industries that you propose?

STAN RHODA, STUDENT, E.S.: It would take two or three people to start any given manufacturing industry.

ED LINDGREN, PROF., E.S.: The fishing industry we are investigating is not limited in size, as we are proposing the large scale regeneration of the lake by scientific ecological fish-farming techniques. Now that the oceans are being polluted and over fished, inland fishing is going to become one of the world's safest and most fruitful sources of protein.

AL CHARTRAND, Manitoba Metis Federation: How many people would be involved in or supported by the particular fish-farm you propose?

RHODA: About two or three families.

CHARTRAND: But what about the other 90 families in Duck Bay?

RHODA: We are suggesting a coordinated attack on the economic problems of the community. For instance, a tourist industry could mean income for



several families, a small furniture industry could employ several more, and the offal plant,...

CHARTRAND: Basically, I think you people are trying to build a castle out of a molehill. You're talking about changing the way of life of a population of only 900 people. Why not just improve the facilities they have now rather than change them?

TOM TURNBULL - Department of Health and Social Development, Manitoba Gov't.: Fishing on the lakes is dying out as a livelihood; fewer fishermen are making it as fishermen. Perhaps as the world need for fish increases, prices will rise, and the lake will be developed.

LINDGREN: But by instituting scientific fish farming techniques at Duck Bay, now, the community will be in a position to get its share of this inevitable development.

CHARTRAND: How long a time period are you talking about?

ANDREW CAMPBELL-FOWLER, STUDENT, E.S.: Normally, a process like this could take thirty years to get underway, but the world situation is far from normal, and there is every evidence that swift steps will have to be taken within the next ten years at the most if disaster is to be averted.

TOM TURNBULL: So you're putting Duck Bay into a world context,...

CHARTRAND: If you ask me, you're going to scare the hell out of these people with ideas like that!

TURNBULL: It's too much at once for them.

BRUCE SEALLY: At the present time, it seems that you aren't taking into account what the people of the community have to say about their own futures. Look at this meeting. There's too many experts involved, and not enough of the people.

I think you'd find that many of these people want the comforts of the larger society - that means the city. How do you know there's a validity to keep that community in existence?

CHARTRAND: The reason the community was there in the first place was the ice-fishing and the fishing's gone now.



DUCK

HARRY MILLER - YOUNG DESIGNERS STORE: But the people are still there. A similar community, St. Laurent, asked us (Industry and Commerce) in to help keep them in existence - to find new economic reasons for being where they were.

CHARTRAND: But St. Laurent is closer to the market. Duck Bay just isn't a good location. (Duck Bay is at the end of a cul-de-sac several miles off any main route).

DICK GRIFFIN, Health and Social Development: Yes, and we're talking about a stable population, mainly of older people - the younger people move away to the jobs. Perhaps if you're talking about the area as a whole, with Camperville and the Pine Creek Indian Reservation (associated nearby communities) there is a good opportunity for some kind of industry being established.

CHARTRAND: But the younger people are. They're moving out, seeking more choices, and going to the cities.

MILLER: But the people here in the city who have been here for some time are starting to think of getting back to the land.

CHARTRAND: We Metis want more of the good things that Western technologies and cities have to offer.

SEALLY: You'll find this with Metis communities where the housing has been improved. The young people move out temporarily looking for a job. They become seasonally employed in Winnipeg and live in conditions that are, if anything, worse than the ones they came from.

If you put better housing into Duck Bay, all its young people will come back. But have you studied Duck Bay's history? You're suggesting a communal garden, when one's already been tried unsuccessfully.

MARK ANTHONY, STUDENT, E.S.: We know this, but we believe that the garden failed only because the people didn't understand the cooperative ideal. And with the MANWAP up-grading program, the advantages of this idea will become more obvious to them.

TOM TURNBULL: Yes, you can see in the communities where upgrading has been running for only a short time, like Camperville, the thinking of the people is definitely changing. Now more of them are starting to think of leaving. They are starting to ask questions like: "What is going to be done? Where's the development?" Much of the unemployed labour force has been affected.

ED LINDGREN: I don't think anyone has really measured the feeling of people for their land.

MURRAY SINCLAIR, MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION: But the people don't actually own the land they're on, they're just squatters.

RHODA: Yes, right now we're in contact with Trevor Anderson, over at the law faculty, to find out exactly what the people have to do to get hold of this land legally, and in what ways development could occur.

SEALLY: Your study might be more practical if it included all three adjacent communities (Duck Bay, Camperville, Pine Creek). For instance, there is a need for a high school in the three communities. Perhaps it should be on Indian land - on the Pine Creek reservation, which is in the middle.

LINDGREN: The reason we're concentrating on Duck Bay, is because Pine Creek is under federal jurisdiction, and the town council of Camperville has declined our involvement at this point.

CAMPBELL-FOWLER: Perhaps we should focus our discussion on the question of whether or not this involvement is valuable at all.

STUDENT: No, not many places in the community are more than 1/2 mile from a store. The taxis are used to go to Dauphin. Theoretically, the people are only supposed to use their welfare money on taxis for medical reasons. This doesn't seem to be the case.

RATTRAY: Do you feel you know enough about the aspirations of these people to design for them.

CAMPBELL-FOWLER: No.

MANFRED KYLE, Department of Industry and Commerce: One thing for this project. The government under its new stand - against centralization, has adopted and are making available a stay-option, to provide services to those who wish to stay in small rural communities.

The question is, what do you do with non-viable communities like Duck Bay, if you don't upgrade. For instance, St. Laurent Collegiate is a beautiful building, but when the people graduate they have a hard struggle with even the basics of a business letter. So the solution seems to be that, at the very least, these small communities should provide the residents with an environment that would prepare them to survive in the big city.

LINDGREN: Last year there was a sign competition among the students at the school in Duck Bay. The winning sign, which is now up at the entrance to the town reads: "DUCK BAY - ALWAYS ON THE MOVE." The main theme of all of the signs seemed to be "WELCOME, WHITE MAN."

Also, we know that housing is a first priority in the lists of any of these communities. These are indications of a desire to survive and grow - so economic bases must be considered.



DICK GRIFFIN, Health and Social Development: Another similar community, more successful with fishing, has had more new homes placed in it, and a new airport. The people love their town and want to stay. It is on an island. The government offered to build them a bridge to the mainland, and they turned it down because they wanted to be by themselves.

Duck Bay could suffer what has happened to several communities. They could get sucked into developing the initial stages of a tourist industry, which big white entrepreneurs will move into, develop, employ the residents, and reap the profits.

LINDGREN: What we have to know is are there enough go-ahead activist people in the community for any development to occur?

CHARTRAND: If they owned the town, they'd be more enthusiastic about developing it.

MURRAY SINCLAIR: Yes, before they'd want to develop their community they'd have to be more secure. They're really under government control now - the government owns the land.

RHODA: At least, if we make our presentation to the community, we'll get them talking about these things.

M.M.F.: You're going to scare them. You've got to involve the articulate decision makers of the community in this whole process.

CAMPBELL-FOWLER: It seems to me we can present them with three choices:

1. You can develop your community as a place to live, and here's some possibilities how you can.

2. You can develop your community as an environment where people who are leaving it with training will be more prepared for what they find in the city.

3. You can leave your community to the forces of fate, and the push and pull of the rest of the country.

SINCLAIR: Yes, when the first social animator went into St. Laurent, he was frustrated by a lack of interest in development. So one night he said to the people - "O.K., let's start planning the dying of your community". That sure got them interested.

TURNBULL: The question is, how much of this do we give the community leaders at one time?

MILLER: Let's try a little stage dramatics. If there was a developer, you could make him want to do it. And he could get the people to work for him when he had done it.

SEALLY: I have more faith in people. They're not so stupid. You should have a model of the town to take up there, so that the people could get used to playing around with concepts like planning. And you should watch your vocabulary - in your design presentation, some of the terminology just wouldn't seem relevant to these people - like "nodes" for instance.

First, you should make a presentation to the community leaders and arrange strategy. Then, you should make a public presentation of general ideas and leave things like the model, and some pictures. Then, you should wait for awhile before going back and getting feedback. Then you need to work some more on your strategy.

MILLER: I'm sure we won't scare them.

SEALLY: But do it carefully.

KYLE: You must try hard to get the people involved, and establish comfortable relationships. The people have got to get to know and trust the students and professors on a personal basis. St. Laurent was luckier because it was closer to Winnipeg and there was more communication.

TURNBULL: People up there are very intent on having some kind of development plan. They get very interested when you talk about getting a tourist industry going, but leave the general plans aside for awhile, till they get into it.

SEALLY: One word of caution. People who get involved in projects with communities like this are often disappointed by the seemingly small number of people who appear interested.

In any community, only 20% of the people are interested in long range planning. The others plan on only a winter - to - winter basis. If the leaders of the community are involved - that's important.

RHODA: Has anyone here heard stories of floods in Duck Bay?

TURNBULL: Perhaps there's been some minor flooding, but recently, nothing major.

CHARTRAND: Do you know if there is any such thing around there as a clay that could be used for paint? I remember my grandfather painted his toilet with some clay from around there... possible industry??

SEALLY: You people seem over-concerned with year-round employment, that is, with people having the same job all year round. I know that Maple syrup is good in (that area??) in winter. In the summer, there is the tourists, and fishing. Nearby is the old Monkman Salt Spring, an old distillation plant run by the Metis until the H.B.C. took it over. If it was cleaned up, it could be a very attractive historical site for tourists.

ANTHONY: One thing we have proposed is a community facility where the people who do still want to trap can skin their animals, and process their furs. Along with this you could have native crafts, such as clothing.

TURNBULL: When you look at the practice of encouraging communities to continue with traditional patterns, you get into the political realm, so you have to be careful.

CHARTRAND: I'm glad you're going up there, not me. There's no hotel there. I couldn't manage without a hotel.

Federal bill to control new foreign investment

OTTAWA (CUP) -- The federal government's new proposed foreign investment controls will not apply to foreign companies already operating in Canada.

The proposed screening agency will only investigate expansion of foreign-controlled firms into "unrelated" businesses.

The bill, introduced in Parliament Jan. 24, calls for the establishment of a Foreign Investment Review Agency headed by a "Commissioner" who will report directly to the minister of industry, trade and commerce. New investors will be required to notify the agency of proposed investment and a minimum of information the government requires for assessing the effect of the investment.

The minister will be responsible for making the decisions and the cabinet must approve all decisions prior to implementation.

Firms with gross assets valued at less than \$250,000 or annual gross revenues less than \$3,000,000 will be exempt from the act. It will consider any company having at least five percent of its shares owned by a single foreign corporation or government agency to be foreign-controlled.

Five factors will be considered in assessing a firm's application. They include the effect the proposed investment would have on the economy, including employment; the degree of Canadian participation in the business; the effect on productivity, industrial efficiency, technological development, product innovation and product variety in Canada; the effect on "competition"; and the "compatibility of the proposed investment with national and provincial industrial and economic policy objectives."

Companies failing to inform the government of their plans will be subject to legal action. The minister has the power to require a company to register a takeover and supply the necessary information for a review.

The government can seek a court injunction against any deal it has not approved, has disallowed or is taking place under different conditions than those submitted to the government. If an investment has already taken place, the government can seek an injunction to prevent any merger of assets.

A foreign company not already in Canada, few that there are, has two safeguards in delaying government actions. The minister cannot recommend refusal of any project without giving "the investor a full opportunity to make representations..." The government must also give the investor a reply within 90 days. If it fails to respond to the application, the deal will be automatically allowed at the end of the 90 days.

The Review Agency will be empowered to investigate foreign-controlled corporations already operating in Canada from expanding into "unrelated" areas. Alastair Gillespie, minister of industry, trade and commerce, used Imperial Oil as an example. It would be blocked from entering an "unrelated" business, such as electronics, in Canada.

Gillespie shouldn't worry about Imperial Oil moving into electronics, as the field is already dominated by American companies. Radio Corporation of America (RCA) was awarded a \$1.4 million contract by Telestat Canada to provide message links between two Telestat stations the day the foreign investment bill was introduced.

TUXIS Parliament is unisexual and intends to remain that way

refined so to fit changing social attitudes.

Membership is now for males between fifteen and twenty-one years who are actively interested in the Christian faith. One of the stated purposes is to encourage members to seek out the challenge expressed in the life of Christ.

For many, it turns out to be the first time they are moved to consider the views of others on an equal level. TUXIS means spontaneity, freedom of personal expression, communication.

The week's activities consist of exhausting 15 hour-per-day schedules of debating, and discussion of an annual theme (usually based on a Bible quotation). The theme is general, and discussion is directed at introspection and self-expression. For the 53rd session, the theme was taken from the book of Romans: "The express image of His person". Ideas that were raised seemed to centre around the questions "who am I?", "who is the person I would most like to be?", and "who is God for me?"

Something about the atmosphere at TUXIS causes an incredible closeness to develop at the sessions, an inexplicable understanding and acceptance. Friendships that are created are long-lasting and fulfilling. A feeling unique in itself, and found in few places in society. It lends itself to tremendous personal growth.

It also leads to frequent gatherings between sessions, both formal, to plan the upcoming session, and informal, just for fellowshiping.

The alumni list of T&OBP of A holds names of many people that have become well known in recent years. Mayors, MPs, clergymen, statesmen,

In this day of falling structure and questioning of unchanging ideals, here is a unique organization in which radical and reactionary youth hang together under a heavy, self-imposed structure--and do it because they love it: TUXIS and Older Boys' Parliament of Alberta.

"TUXIS? Is that something to eat?"

December 26th of each year 85 guys get together in one of Alberta's major centres to spend a week together isolated from the rest of the world. A model of the Alberta Legislature is set up in a large room, and the 85 divide into an apolitical two-party house: "government" and "opposition". Hours are spent debating current topics of controversial interest in the precise form of government debate.

But even though the parliamentary sittings show avid participation, it seems to be something other than the parliamentary aspect that holds the organization together year after year.

"We sleep together."

85 males, isolated from the rest of the world... hmmm... sounds like a gay retreat. But it's not. Every couple of years, even since the first session in 1920, someone brings up a resolution dealing with bringing girls into parliament. It is generally agreed that since females constitute about half the population, having them there would greatly increase the quality of the debate. TUXIS seems to be the only organization in existence where males can share ideas, feelings and close fellowship without the interference of societal impositions. A sort of men's liberation attitude--for this week, dead are the unspoken laws that males are not to have physical communication with each other, or to openly express emotions. And for many, a realization develops that dissolves these fears permanently, and more personal freedom is found in the "real world".

Let this sound like a male chauvinist setup. I must be fair and mention that an Alberta Girls' Parliament has been undertaken by a large group of young women. This Easter will be their second session. Both parliaments have been working closely together, and yet the girls openly explain that they prefer the single-sex structure, for much the same reasons. Social attitudes are almost inbred. The definitions of how women should act toward men, women with women and men with men can be so subtle, and so devastating. There is merit in a monosexual situation.

So much for the OBP part of the name. What does the word TUXIS mean? It is the crux of the organization, and the hardest concept to put into words.

Boys' Parliament grew out of the TUXIS Movement in the early 1920's which was a Christian leadership training programme for boys in the United Church. The acronym translates into Training Under Christ In Service. (X is the initial of Christ in Greek.) It is "you related to I with Christ in the centre". In the first few sessions, boys who were addicted to "that horrible weed"--tobacco--were not allowed to be a member. Over the years, the methods have adapted, and purposes

humanitarians, etc., both locally and otherwise, have histories that include OBP. And many that are not well known have become deeply involved in community development as a direct result of OBP.

Older Boys' Parliaments and mixed Youth Parliaments exist in other provinces, and infrequently national conferences are organized to share and compare philosophies and methods. Alberta's seems to be thriving better than the others, perhaps because of its emphasis on personal exchange, and the eternal truths of Christianity. Despite a sort of nationalistic feeling that develops within youth parliaments, ambassadors from other parliaments say that Alberta's is superior in its unique spirituality.

The complete control of the organization is in the hands of the members, with final legal power belonging to the Alumni Association. Although there is constant questioning of aims and effects of parliament, the basic form is held together with fervor. Even the communists in the bunch are reactionary in this respect. A sort of motto was adopted by the past executive and it seems to be the prevalent feeling: "Together as one." A togetherness that transcends normal feelings--a natural high. Words just can't tell it.

Further information can be obtained from Al Pollock in 215 Mackenzie Hall.

by Larry Derkach

TUXIS resolves:

This past session included such topics for debate as:

Resolution re: ANARCHY

WHEREAS: Government is increasingly curtailing the freedom of the people, and,

WHEREAS: An individual can no longer exist in our superbly conditioned society, and,

WHEREAS: Government is no longer for the people, and,

WHEREAS: Anarchy can provide the ultimate form of freedom,

Therefore be it resolved by this the 53rd session of TUXIS and Older Boys' Parliament of Alberta, that:

1. TUXIS advocate striving for the ideal of anarchy, thus allowing people to govern themselves as they choose.

After two or three hours of debate, the resolution was passed almost unanimously. Debate was exciting enough people had researched the idea to bring out most of the pertinent points.

Another resolution that was passed with a large majority was:

Resolution re: HUNTING

WHEREAS: Hunting is an archaic and outmoded method of food production, and,

WHEREAS: The need for wildlife population control by hunting has been caused by overhunting of predators and competitive species, and,

WHEREAS: Hunters are not the conscientious, nature loving conservationists that they are made out to be,

Therefore be it resolved,...

1. Sport hunting of any and all kinds be banned in Alberta;

2. Legal destruction of predators for protection of property be curtailed.

After numerous hassling, it was amended to read:

Therefore be it resolved,...

1. There be stricter enforcement of all conservation laws;

2. There be compulsory hunter training and conservation programmes.

A resolution regarding world trade tariffs held an even stronger plea for action. It stated that tariffs were preventing economic development in Third World countries and widening the gap between them and developed countries such as Canada. It urged political pressure to push for the abolition of all world tariffs save those protecting infant secondary industries in developing countries. Much debate centred around the definitions of 'developed' and 'developing' and what lack of tariffs would do to the Canadian economy. The quality of debate was extremely fine; the resolution was passed with a slim six-vote majority.



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by KEN BIRD





Motherburger

graphic by TREEFROG

Doctors fight non-profit community clinics

REGINA (CUP) -- A group of doctors and prominent New Democrats are actively fighting an attempt to institute community control of Regina's community clinic and thereby opposing government policy.

The controversy revolves around the government proposal to institute global budgetary procedures for community clinics in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. The objective is to take control of the clinics out of the hands of professionals and give it to the community so they can administer a "consumer" health program. The clinics would be run as non-profit public facilities governed by a democratically elected board of directors.

Accordingly, the local Community Health Services Association (CHSA) must shoulder the fiscal responsibility of the clinic's operations and establish procedure to ensure proper management of the clinic.

The problem is the Regina CHSA signed an agreement in 1967 with the partnership of Dr. Road and Dr. Beaglehold that gives the two doctors direct control over all the clinic's activities including fiscal man-

agement. This is an apparent contradiction with the global budget concept.

A group of prominent people in the government and the clinic doctors are rejecting the global budget concept. They refuse to recognise the possibility of any role for the CHSA in the clinic's management. These people include Ed Whelan, MLA for Regina North-West and Cam Cooper, executive assistant to education minister Gordon MacMurchy and a former president of the Regina Lakeview NDP constituency organization.

The provincial government has made it plain the advantages of global budgeting are to be made available only to community health clinics in which the members have decisive say about the services the clinic provides and the methods by which they are provided.

The global budget procedure will, through negotiations with the Department of Public Health, establish a base line figure for the regular operation of the clinic and a total sum for allotment for new programs.

The clinic doctors have been negotiating with the Regina clinic board

for a new contract, as the 1967 contract expires in April. The CHSA wants a number of new programs introduced while a majority of the doctors are insisting the clinic be converted into private medical practice or they will set up their own elsewhere. A number of doctors have used the clinic as a means to get started in a medical practice and move out on their own when they become economically secure.

The CHSA intends to introduce programs to fill the needs of the community. The proposed programs include a pharmacy with low cost drugs; having general practitioners serve sickness needs and work with preventive health and education programs; a nurse to fill a training, technical and supervisory role; a counselling centre; a woman's centre with programs and seminars on gynaecology areas; an educational counselling program on nutrition and budgeting; and basic physiology and dental hygiene course would be offered.

In the area of occupational health there would be provision for testing harmful effects in work places.

The opposition to CHSA appears to have the same political composition that manifested itself in the Keep Our Doctors Committee (KOD) during the 1962 Medicare crisis. The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and the KOD fought hysterically against medicare. The doc-

tors threatened to leave the province en masse if medicare was introduced and the KOD claimed medicare was part of the "communist conspiracy" to destroy the moral fibre of the people and chase the doctors away.

The KOD in 1962 claimed it was going to save the doctors from great evil. The clinic doctors are using the same logic against the CHSA. The same goes for their NDP supporters.

Whelan and MacMurchy's opposition to the health clinic isn't a coincidence. They are part of a reportedly right-wing slate elected to the NDP provincial executive, who have had a great deal to do with organizing a purge of the so-called Waffle element from party positions.

Close scrutiny reveals their ties go far beyond a simple slate. Bill Allan, former president of Whelan's constituency organization, was recently appointed NDP provincial secretary. Another member of the executive slate, Doug Archer, Special Assistant to MacMurchy, spoke supposedly as a representative of the NDP, opposing student activities to democratize the university at a Regina student union meeting last fall. Archer is a former president of the Saskatchewan Young New Democrats.

This group is apparently set upon embarrassing public health minister Walter Smishek on the community clinic issue by going against government policy. The only plausible reason for opposing the board it is just one part of many moves to strengthen their own power position within the party.

Last November, the board had four regional meetings with a hundred people at each meeting. The doctors refused to attend. Since October, the board has put out three newsletters informing the membership of the progress and negotiations between the doctors and the board. One doctor objected to the CHSA having a newsletter as he "didn't want the association to have a newsletter because the membership doesn't need one."

The same doctor reportedly said to the board members they "don't understand the situation." He has referred to the problems of relations with other doctors by saying, "they're not quite neo-fascist." When a board member questioned him later on his statement he denied it by saying "they were fascist not neo-fascists." This doctor reportedly has said on a number of occasions there is no space in the clinic for new programs. But, he has always found space to hire new doctors.

A million dollar business is at stake for the doctors. The board is finding itself hampered by the government's refusal to hand over funds. But this is not really surprising considering the opposition the board has to it.

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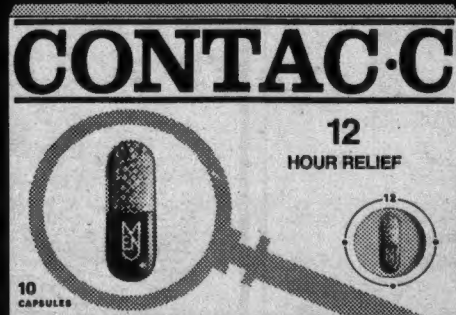
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Another university in financial trouble

FREDERICTON (CUP) -- It's becoming an epidemic.

The University of New Brunswick (UNB) has added its name to the long list of Canadian universities facing a huge deficit this year and/or next.

The initial deficit for next year, using unpared budget submissions, will be \$3,291,000, acting president Desmond Pacey told the university senate recently.

This calculation assumes the Higher Education Commission will make a grant using the planning figures established in a provincial report "Flexibility in the 70's", rather than actual enrolment figures.

The UNB student council has also announced it supports the university's bid for a revision of the grant formula.

New Brunswick students could not absorb the additional financial burden of a tuition fee hike, student council president Roy Neale said. "The question of accessibility to a university education must also be considered," he said.

The other alternative is to cut back university expenditures. But, Neale said, "everyone is now feeling the pinch; possibly they can cut back but the province must accept its responsibility in insuring the continuity of the UNB community and the quality of education in that sphere."

UNB's enrolment dropped this year, and will fall a further 200 next year, Pacey predicted. This year's enrolment drop meant a loss of more than

three-quarter of a million dollars in grants.

Pacey gave no indication of what steps would be taken to balance the budget which must be presented to the university board of governors by the first week of March.

"You can't get rid of a \$3 million deficit without hurting somebody, but we hope we will be able to take the course which will hurt the least number of people," he said.

However, the university will be tightening up its academic appointments, as are most universities faced with deficits. The senate approved proposals of the academic and campus planning committee which say staff members on sabbatical leave and those

who retire will not normally be replaced. There will also be no increase in the total academic and academic support staff in 1973-74 over this year.

The vice-president - administration has also been requested to consider similar measures for the non-academic sector of the university.

The provincial government's total commitment to pay operating grants for New Brunswick universities on an automatic basis comes to \$28.4 million for 1973-74.



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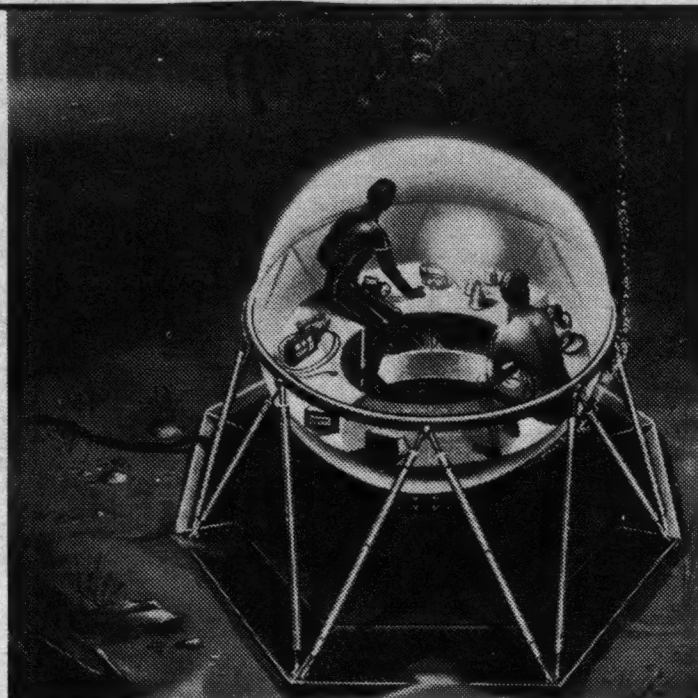
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When an Albertan talks of resources, he usually means the oil, gas, and coal which Alberta has in abundance. We have many more natural resources in Alberta and Canada, but the energy resources are the major concern of Albertans.

The oil and gas resources of Alberta are also impressive on a Canadian standard. Alberta has greater than 80 per cent of the proved and presently marketable Canadian reserves of oil and gas. The Canadian crude oil reserves are estimated at about 10.5 billion barrels; Alberta has about 9.0 billion barrels. The 1972 Canadian production rate is estimated at 1.64 million barrels per day of crude oil; Alberta production will be 1.3 million barrels per day. This estimate does not include the pentane plus gas condensates production.

The conventional crude oil supplies at the present rate of production will last for an additional 18 to 19 years, but this takes into account neither increases in the rate of production nor additions to reserves. The increase in the rate of production is in the order of 15 to 20 per cent per year and should continue at this rate for the next few years. However, the rate of increase in conventional reserves is decreasing and does not appear to be able to keep up with even token increase in demand.

The marketable natural gas reserves of Canada are 54 trillion cubic feet; Alberta's portion is 45 trillion cubic feet. The production of the natural gas in Canada is over the 2 trillion cubic feet per year mark; of this Alberta produces better than 1.7 trillion cubic feet. This means a 27 to 28 years supply at the present rate of production, but in the first 6 months of 1972, the rate of production had increased 11.5 per cent over the same 1971 period. At this rate of increase, the reserves will last for much less than the present estimate.

Alberta is also endowed with the huge Athabasca tar sands reserves. The reserves cover a large area of north-eastern Alberta. The estimated reserves are on the order of 650 billion barrels of oil in place and 350 billion barrels of recoverable oil. The present technology will remove only 5 to 10 per cent of the tar sands oil, thus new technology is required for removing the remaining tar sands.

The cost of producing a conventional barrel of oil in Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and the U.S.A. is given in the following table (taken from Oil Week, v. 23, Feb. 21, 1972). This table indicates that Alberta oil costs less than half as much to find and produce as U.S.A. oil. Also, if the selling price in the Chicago market is examined, the U.S.A. producers receive on the average about 40 cents per barrel more than the Canadian barrel of oil delivered to the same market. It is difficult to find the oil companies' rationale for this lower price other than they are selling to themselves and keeping the profits in the U.S.A.

The pricing of synthetic crude oil is even more ridiculous. Great Canadian Oil Sands, almost wholly owned by Sun Oil, sells to its parent and Shell Oil. This oil is

Alberta oil rip-off!

sold at \$3.00 per barrel but its true value is much more. Its specifications are almost identical to a light fuel oil which could sell for a minimum of \$8.00 per barrel to residential users with no further refining improvement required, or the 'synthetic crude' could replace diesel fuel in the large diesel engines of the railroads at a price of \$5.00 to \$6.00 per barrel. Instead, this large U.S.A. owned company says it can not make a buck, and in fact, it can not even break even unless the tax payers of Canada give them incentives and return at least half of the meager provincial royalty which the oil is assessed. It might be suggested that the company either sell its oil at a fair price or else open up the contract to all bidders so that Albertans can find out the real value of the oil.

The total Canadian demand for oil and oil based products is in the range of 1.6 to 1.7 million barrels per day. The total production of oil and liquid oil products in Canada is in the order of 1.8 to 1.9 million barrels per day. The total export of Canadian oil and oil products is

approaching 1.0 million barrels per day, thus requiring up to 700,000 barrels of imported oil. The Canadian government receive about 30 cents in royalties per barrel of oil produced (see table) yet the governments who sell us oil receive up to \$2.00 per barrel of oil (OPEC producing countries). Thus it would appear that we pay out much more for imported oil than we receive for our own exported oil.

Our oil, gas, and coal reserves are major resources. The Alberta energy resources must be viewed in the total energy requirement of Canada and for the

tax reference price of \$3.65/bbl. for its crude oil. The producing company must then pay a royalty of just over \$2.00/bbl. to the government. The actual selling price of the oil is usually much below the \$3.65/bbl., more on the order of \$2.80. Thus a company doing business in Libya would make only \$0.80/bbl. from which to take expenses and profits, the expenses are usually on the order of \$0.20/bbl.

When one compares this to Alberta's case, the table shows that Alberta charges about \$0.50 for royalty, taxes, and land bonuses. In turn the company sells a barrel of oil for about \$3.10. The company thus has \$2.60 from which to reclaim expenses of \$0.51 leaving it \$2.09/bbl. to find something to do with. It never makes a taxable profit, well hardly ever.

Texaco brags that Canada is now its most profitable operation in the world, and well it must be, with better than a 3 to 1 edge in possible profit over those obtainable from the OPE Countries.

The reserve tax is another fiasco which was just one excuse for the companies to increase their profits. The reserve tax amounted to about a 1/2 cent a barrel tax on proven reserves (after exemptions and incentive grants are taken into account), which when translated into production figures is about 10 cents/bbl. Thus they recovered twice the amount of the reserve tax. On top of this the major producers in turn increased their product price by 1 to 2 cents/gallon, or \$0.36 to \$0.72/bbl. giving the additional profits. All this just

Research and Story
by
Strathcona NDP



because of a 1.0 cent/bbl reserve tax. To top all this the Government has allowed the oil companies a reprieve on the reserve tax, and no taxes will be assessed until after June 1973. Does this mean the companies will give back the extra money that they took from the people of Canada?

The Alberta Government should demand that any future price increase due to demand should fall directly to the Government.

The Alberta Government should start now in setting reasonable royalties for our oil.

The Alberta Government should start negotiation agreements with all oil producing companies and demand participation on the same level that was negotiated and obtained by all major oil producing countries (i.e. 25% of all producing properties based on direct investment only).

The Alberta Government should begin now to set the tax reference price for oil irrespective of what the companies in cozy agreements pay for it.

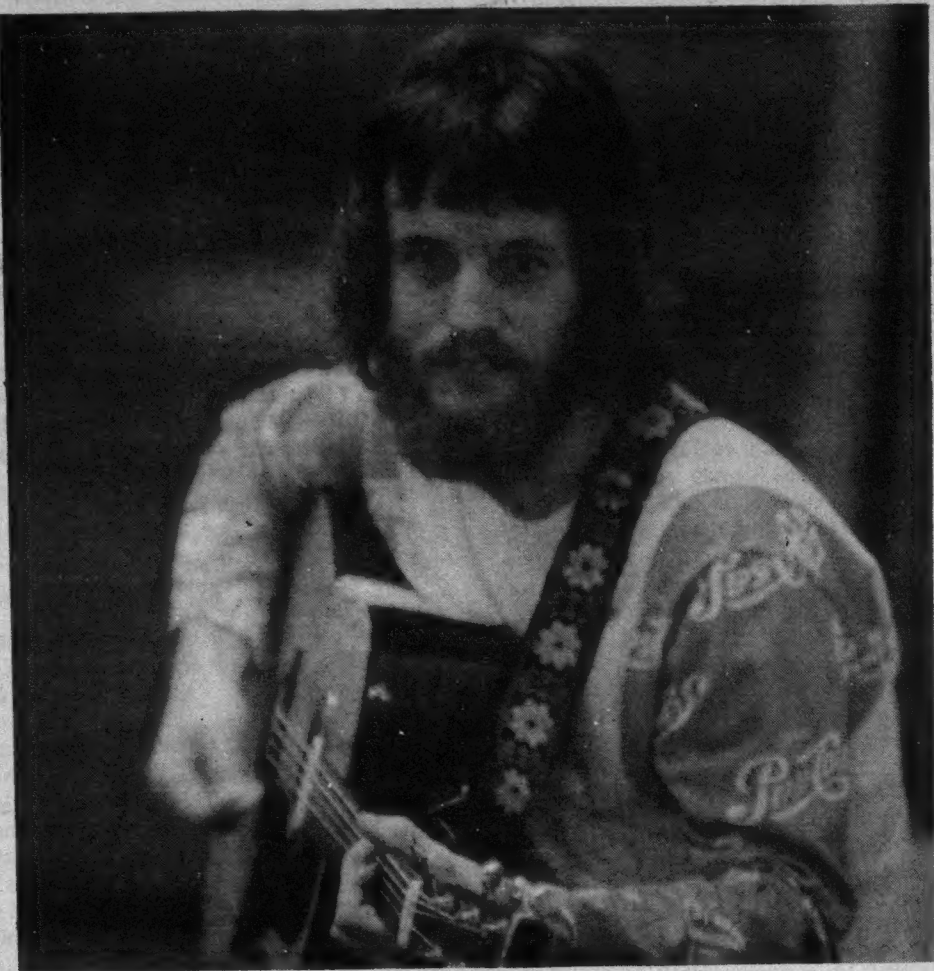
benefits they can bring to Alberta and Albertans.

Lougheed claims oil and gas resources are owned by the people of Alberta, yet the companies who produce it also set the price they will pay for it.

No other country in the world allows the producing companies to set their own prices for the oil. In countries belonging to OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) the posted price of oil is set by the respective governments. Those governments do this so that they receive a fair return for their oil. The posted or reference price is used to calculate the royalty and tax payments which the companies must pay. Most oil companies pay about 55 to 60% tax based on the tax reference price for oil produced in OPE Countries.

Thus, Libya, an OPEC member sets a

Exploration and development cost per barrel (\$)	Alberta	B.C.	Sask.	W. Canada	U.S.A.
Exploration	0.15	0.41	0.18	0.20	0.27
Development drilling	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.08	0.30
Land acquisition and rental	0.14	0.40	0.17	0.16	0.20
Producing facilities	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.14
Total	0.42	1.11	0.67	0.53	0.91
Producing and royalty cost per barrel (\$)					
Producing costs	0.23	0.25	0.39	0.27	0.53
Royalties	0.30	0.31	0.28	0.30	0.44
Taxes and other	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.16
Total producing costs	0.59	0.61	0.74	0.71	1.12
Total all costs	1.01	1.72	1.41	1.24	2.04



Erickson at the Midtowner photo by Ken Bird

Karl comes to town

Karl Erickson is a songwriter whose works should be read to be appreciated. His songs are not merely melodies fit with words, but rather poetry set to music.

Having travelled extensively, he draws much of his material from experiences he has encountered, rather than reflecting on emotional and personal "moon-tune" themes, which Erickson finds difficult to write. He feels that a songwriter can "bare his soul, but not too much. Then you leave yourself open and that isn't human nature."

Originally from Wisconsin where he obtained his B. A. in history and anthropology, Erickson then came up to Canada where he worked as a teacher, musician, and surveyor over a period of two years.

He then went to Australia where he lectured for a year and a half. It was there that Erickson wrote what he felt to be the bulk of his best songs.

"I really started writing in Australia," he said, "It was there that I crystallized all the Canadian things."

While there, he recorded his first album, "Karl Erickson 1", on EMI (Capitol). He returned to Canada about six months ago to Toronto, where he recorded his new album, "Aerogramme".

In "Aerogramme" Erickson presents works with a wide range of appeal. His album combines rock, folk, country and easy listening reflecting Erickson's versatile style.

Erickson is now in Edmonton, which he feels is "a pleasant change from the hustle of Eastern Canada. Here, I have room to move."

He hopes to start writing again and to look into the possibility of publishing a book of his poetry.

He will be performing locally, so if you have the chance, try him--you'll like him.

by Marilyn Kane

Folk Club plans events

The Edmonton Folk Arts Guild (the Folk Club) continues to remain in existence and even to grow.

Their series of Tuesday night meetings at RATT continue this month with the following schedule:

February 13: will be an open stage where anyone can play, sing, recite poetry, etc. It is open to anyone and admission is by donation.

February 20th will feature the music of Bob Dylan. Nothing has been completely finalized, but possible participants include John Antle, Bob Carpenter, Roger Dale, Bob Devine, Mike Giles, Lyle Hamar, Laura Isakoff, Valli Sikstrom and Ralph Wistara. Again, admission by donation (as is, in fact, always the case).

February 27: will be another open stage.

March 6: will be a native people's workshop, the exact format of which has yet to be worked out.

March 13: will be another open stage.

The Folk Guild is also planning a number of special events for the next little while.

On February 13 the club will sponsor a special concert in the old Barricade Coffee House in the Garneau United Church featuring John Antle (an excellent songwriter, singer and humorist), Bob Devine (singer of traditional and contemporary English and

Scottish folk tunes) and Terry Daniels (a fine country, blues and folk singer). Admission for the concert, which starts at 8:00 p. m., is \$.50 for club members and \$1.00 for non-members.

A workshop on "Down Home Black Gospel Music" will be held on February 25 with LaVera Carter and the Echoes of Shilo, the Sneed Family and Big Miller. Admission will be \$.75 for members and \$1.25 for non-members. Time and place have not yet been announced.

The club will sponsor a program on "The History of Western Canada in Folk Music" in the Edmonton Public Library on March 21 in the Library Theatre. Admission will be \$.75 for members and \$1.50 for non-members.

The club is also planning an assortment of other projects that have yet to be finalized. They include a session on children's music at the public library, a summer folk festival, an expedition to Toronto for the Mariposa Folk Festival and concerts for MUVE, a recreation conference, the Glenrose Hospital and others.

Finally, the folk club holds Sunday afternoon jam sessions at the folk house (10015 114th Street) starting at 1:00 p. m. Everyone is invited and the sessions are free to club members. Non-members are charged \$.50 to cover the cost of food for the jams. The folk house phone number is 488-

Shaw to play RATT

Woody Shaw, master of contemporary jazz trumpet, will be playing at RATT, Sunday, February 11 and Monday, February 12.

Shaw was born in 1944 and grew up on the East Coast of the USA. While still at school he played with such notables as Kenny Dorham, Hank Mobley, Tyrone Washington and Larry Young.

His trumpet playing has been influenced by (among others) Lee Morgan, Booker Little, Clifford Brown and Freddie Hubbard.

Shaw also attributes a lot of influence to John Coltrane. "Trane led me into the use of wider intervals in other ways as well," says Shaw. "Most trumpet players play essentially in a diatonic way, but I find that with wider intervals you can have a much broader change of colour."

He travelled to Europe in 1964 where he played with some of Europe's top jazz men. On his return, he continued to run in the top circles of American jazz artists. Now based on the west coast, his most recent work has been done with McCoy Tyner and Joe Henderson.

Shaw completed his first album in December of 1970 for Contemporary Records. Titled "Blackstone Legacy" (Contemp. S7627/8), the album features Gary Bartz, Benny Maupin, George Cables, Ron Carter, Clint Houston, and Lenny White.

Shaw has recorded several other albums and has worked with such jazz greats as Eric Dolphy, Pharoah Sanders and Chick Corea.

The two RATT performances start at 8:30 p. m. and cost \$2.00 at the door. Shaw is also playing in Calgary Friday, February 9 at 8:30 in the U. of C. Students' Union Building.



Woody Shaw

Kitsco opens first Stettler art gallery

John Phillip Kitsco, an experimental artist who originated in Edmonton, has opened an art gallery in Stettler, Alberta. The Heart of Alberta Art Gallery is featuring works by Joseph Acs, Henry and Edith Eichner, Mary Biggs, Margot McDonald, and Greta Hallett.

Kitsco plans to concentrate on one man shows as a basic format, as well as encouraging local artists to exhibit their work.

One man shows by Norman Yates and Charles Hilton will highlight future exhibits in 1973.

Chamber music busts out!

Devotees of chamber music are in for a fine week coming up with a grand total of seven different concerts and recitals taking place, most of which are being sponsored by the department of music of the U of A.

This afternoon (Wednesday, February 7) at 4:30 p. m., clarinetist Shelley Hamilton, third year bachelor of music student, will give a recital in Convocation Hall. Assisted by pianist Sharyn Favreau and soprano Gail Garrison, Miss Hamilton will perform works by Schumann, Antoni Szalowski and Arnold Cooke. Admission to the recital is free.

This evening, the Edmonton Chamber Music Society will be sponsoring a concert by the Secolo Barocco (see POUNDMAKER, Jan. 31). Admission to this concert is by season membership in the society only.

Another third year bachelor of music student clarinetist will give a recital Friday, February 9, at 4:30 p. m. Randy Bain, playing a program that will include Schubert's "The Shepherd on the Rock", will be assisted by pianists Viola Braun-Fox and Sandra Hunt and soprano Beverley Cohen. There is no admission charge for the recital which will take place in Con Hall.

Saturday, February 10 will see something of an unusual concert in Con Hall. The Society for Talent Education will be sponsoring a benefit concert that will feature the University of Alberta String Quartet, the Edmonton Youth Orchestra, and young violinists and cellists from the society. Tickets, which cost \$3.00 for adults, \$2.50 for students and \$1.00 for children are available from members of the society or at the door. The concert is scheduled for 8:00 p. m.

Then on Sunday, February 11, staff and students of the music department will present the last concert in the department's Explorations series at 8:30 p. m. in Con Hall. The program will include Hindemith's Sonata for viola and piano (Op. 11, No. 4; 1922), Brahms' trio in E flat major, Op. 40, for horn, violin and piano, and excerpts from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" performed by the Collegium Musicum. There is no charge for admission to the concert.

Soprano Susan Goodwin, third year B. of M. student in the music department, will give a recital on Tuesday, February 13, at 4:30 p. m. in Con Hall. She will be accompanied by pianist Judith Loewen. Admission is free.

Finally, on February 14 (Wednesday) at 4:30 p. m., Hiromi Takahashi, a second year B. of M. student, will give a recital of works for the oboe by Telemann, Haydn and Hindemith. He will also be accompanied by pianist Judith Loewen and there is, as always, no charge for admission.

Studio Theatre schedules Chekhov play next week

Studio Theatre is at it again! That crazy buncha cut-ups ever-lodged in the E. A. Corbett Hall is getting the fixin's together to do it to that grand old man of Russian bourgeois theatre, Andy Chekhov.

Yes, dear friends, "The Seagull", Chekhov's paen to dying societies (what a laugh that good ol' Andy is!), will run from February 8 to 17, with evening performances commencing at 8:30 and matinees on Saturdays (February 10 and 17) at 2:30.

Admission to the play is free to all students and anyone else can buy tickets at the door for some modest sum or other.